

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 46

MARCH 22, 1934

No. 4

Lend Your Buying Power To Your Employees . .

Through the PROVIDENT PLAN, Employer and Employee may join together for the best interests of both in a general welfare program. By lending the corporate influence of his buying power, the Employer makes it possible for the Employee to purchase Life, Accident and Health Insurance protection at low wholesale cost, on the easy-pay plan and without medical examination.

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Wagner Bill Seen as Menace To Rights of Employers

THE WAGNER BILL, now before the Senate, described as "an act to equalize the bargaining power of employers and employees, to encourage amicable settlement of disputes between employers and employees, to create a National Board and for other purposes" would strip the employer not only of any power to bargain, but of the power to negotiate directly with his own employees in the interest of industrial harmony and continuity of industrial operation, according to an analysis made by the Law Department of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The analysis, in part, is given herewith:

"The title of the Wagner bill indicates that the National Labor Board is to be authorized by statute as a permanent agency for two major purposes. The first purpose is 'to equalize the bargaining power of employers and employees.' The second purpose is 'to encourage the amicable settlement of disputes between employers and employees.' A careful examination of the bill would lead any impartial lawyer or layman to the conclusion that the terms of the bill contradict the declared purposes and that the measure is as well designed as would be possible, not to encourage the amicable settlement of disputes, but to encourage disputes, and not to equalize the bargaining power of the parties affected, but to confer upon one of the parties, namely, the employees, a monopolistic power, which, with the constant assistance of the National Labor Board, contemplated by this bill, would effectually strip the employer not only of the power to bargain but of the power to negotiate directly with his own employees in the interest of industrial harmony and continuity of industrial operation.

UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES PROHIBITED

The bill is divided into two major parts. The national labor board composed of seven members

is to be appointed by the President. First, the bill creates a statutory offense described as an 'unfair labor practice.' This is apparently modeled on the Federal Trade Commission Act which prohibits 'unfair methods of competition.' But there the analogy ends, for the acts specifically classified as unfair labor practices under the Wagner Bill and the power thereafter conferred upon the National Labor Board, are such as to ignore all precedent, to condemn acts not heretofore regarded as unfair, unlawful, or, in the language of the courts, 'characterized by fraud, deceit, or oppression.' Furthermore, the powers given the National Labor Board are more drastic than those now or heretofore possessed by any other agency of the United States Government either in time of peace or in time of war. No court of the United States possesses the powers sought to be conferred upon the National Labor Board in respect of compelling the attendance of persons, the production of books, papers, and records, and the

modification of its own rules at any time during the course of proceedings; and if the Board cannot convict a party of the offense charged in the complaint, it may nevertheless convict him of any other offense which may be disclosed during the course of the hearings.

"The penalties of this bill operate exclusively against the employer. Section 5, which enumerates those things which shall constitute unfair labor practices, does not, in a single instance, impose any obligation on employees or labor organizations, and the Board is not authorized to issue any order of any character against labor organizations with respect to any of the conduct which is described as 'unfair labor practices.'"

"In fact, so careful has the author of this measure been to see that it operates against the employer only and to exempt labor organizations from all liability or responsibility, that he has defined



the term 'employer' to mean any person who has one or more employees 'except . . . any labor organization, or any one acting in the capacity of officer or agent of such labor organizations.' (Section 3, paragraph 2.)

"Furthermore, Senator Wagner has placed a premium on strikes in at least two major respects. He first provides that the term 'employee,' as used in the bill, 'shall not include an individual who has replaced a striking employee.' Section 3, paragraph 3. He also provides (Section 303) that 'nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to interfere with or impede or diminish in any way the right to strike.'

"The measure has been so phrased as to make it impossible for any employer to know in advance what acts constitute a violation of Section 5 of the bill. In every instance the conduct prohibited is described in such vague and general terms that the question of whether the employer has or has not 'complied' is, as a practical matter, left to the discretion of the Board, and the exercise of this discretion is duly reinforced by a later provision that the findings of the Board, 'if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive.' This provision is clearly intended to make possible a conclusive finding on the basis of what is known in law as a mere 'scintilla of evidence'—in other words, on a mere suspicion.

"Under Section 5 of this bill any friendly or social contact between an employer and his employees might well be held by the Board, in the light of the expressed views of its present chairman, to constitute an 'attempt' to impair the right of employees with respect to concerted action so carefully and vaguely described in Section 4 of the bill.

"The Board is made the sole judge of whether the employer has failed 'to exert every reasonable effort' to make and maintain certain agreements with representatives of his employees. The mere fact that such agreements did not come about as a result of demands made by labor representatives, might well be treated by the Board as prima facie evidence that the employer had failed to 'exert every reasonable effort.'

"Although Senator Wagner, on the one hand, has defined a labor organization to include any kind of society or association in which employees participate, he has, on the other, largely cancelled this definition so as to forbid any participation or 'influence' (whatever that word means) by the employer in the initiation, supervision, operations, policies, or elections of any or all of his employees, and has forbidden the employer to even consult with his employees with respect to the form of organization, constitution or by-laws. Thus, any form of employee organization which contemplates conference between employer and employee, is forbidden, and the term 'labor organization,' for all practical purposes, means what is commonly known as a labor union.

"Under the sixth paragraph of Section 5, any act of management in employing, advancing, fixing the compensation of, or fixing the wage or hour differentials between employees, might be held by the Board to be a violation of the law as a 'discriminatory practice' with respect to other employees or others seeking employment.

MAY REQUIRE EMPLOYEES TO JOIN UNION

"Furthermore, while the bill provides that the employer may not encourage membership or non-membership in any labor organization, that provision is followed by a specific provision in paragraph six of Section 5 to the effect that *an employer and a labor organization may agree that a person seeking employment shall be required, as a condition of employment, to join such labor organization.* Thus, while the employer could not make it a condition of employment that an employee or one seeking

employment *refrain from joining* a labor organization, he would be authorized under this bill to make it a condition of employment that the employee *join* a labor organization.

UNLIMITED NATURE OF BOARD'S POWERS

"No less interesting than the provisions which describe the offenses, however, are those provisions which empower the Board to deal with these offenses. The Board's powers are granted with a generosity that approximates prodigality. The Board may meet and exercise all its powers at any place; either within or without the geographical boundaries of the United States. It may, 'by one or more of its members or by such employees as it may designate, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties in any part of the United States.' No member is disqualified from sitting as a judge in any case, no matter what his connection may have been with the initial steps of the proceeding and inquiry. (Section 203.)

"The Board is empowered to prevent any person from engaging in any unfair labor practice that burdens or affects commerce, or obstructs the free flow of commerce, *or has led or tends to lead to a labor dispute that might burden or affect commerce or obstruct the free flow of commerce.* (Section 205a.)

BOARD NOT BOUND BY ORDINARY RULES

"What is even more remarkable is that the complaint, which need not be specific in character, may be amended at any time either before, during, or after the hearing, by any member of the Board or by any person authorized by the Board, and the original complaint shall not be regarded as limiting the scope of the inquiry. (Section 205b.) The rule in all courts of the United States is that the proof in a case must correspond to the pleadings filed at the outset. If it does not, no order or decree based on the original pleadings, is valid. Furthermore, no court has the power to amend pleadings after a cause has been submitted. Under this bill, the issuance of a complaint is a farce and the rule prevailing in all our courts is reversed so that instead of the proof corresponding to the pleadings, the Board may make the pleadings correspond to the proof.

"As though the foregoing provision were not adequate to permit the Board to do whatever it desired to do, it has finally been provided in Section 205 (b), that 'the examiner or the Board shall not be bound by the rules of evidence prevailing in courts of law or equity.' In other words, the person complained against may avail himself of the compulsory process of the Board in summoning witnesses in his behalf but there is nothing in the bill that requires the Board to hear such witnesses or to give any weight to their testimony.

BOARD MAY PUNISH EMPLOYER IN MANY WAYS

"After hearing, if the Board finds that the person complained of has engaged in, or is engaging in, any practice prohibited by the bill, it may issue an order to any of the following ends:

- "1. That such person cease and desist from such practice;
- "2. That such person take affirmative action;
- "3. That such person pay damages;
- "4. That such person reinstate employees;
- "5. That such person perform any other acts 'that will achieve substantial justice under the circumstances;'
- "6. That such person make a report from time to time showing the extent to which he has complied with the order.

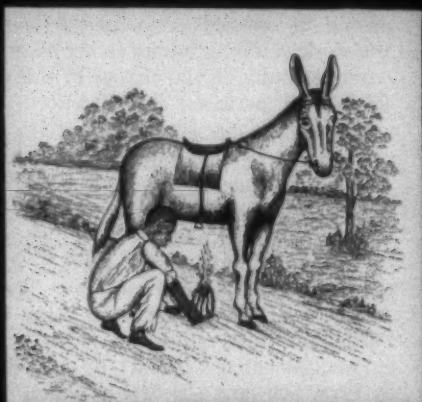
BOARD MAY REOPEN CASES AT WILL

"A case having been decided, the Board may, at any time, 'upon such notice and in such manner as it shall

(Continued on Page 18)

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Optical Instruments^{*}

Prove Valuable To Textile Industry

By W. L. Webb

Williams, Brown & Earle, Inc., Philadelphia

UNTIL comparatively recent years the possibilities of optical instruments as aids in textile production have had little consideration. In 1928 and 1929 a considerable awakening in this direction was apparent and despite the financial difficulties of the years since, progress in the leading companies has been steady, if regrettably slow.

Textile technicians have always felt that optical instruments were to be confined to the research laboratory. Attempts have been made to make the advantages of these visual aids accessible to production activity. Consequently, the textile concerns, whether large or small, have available certain standard equipment that can fit their needs no matter how simple, or for that matter, however complicated.

One of the most widely applicable is the binocular stereoscopic microscope. This instrument consists essentially of paired objectives and eyepieces arranged with erecting prisms and suitable mechanical adjustments. It is manufactured by all the leading optical companies both in the United States and abroad. The manipulation is quite simple and it is possible to view a comparatively large area of a cloth, up to one inch, with ease and clarity. The relation of one thread to another in the weaving is especially apparent due to the stereoscopic effect. Dissection under this microscope is simple and in the case of label manufacturers and others making similarly complicated fabrics, the instrument has been of very great value.

Stereoscopic pictures have been made with the aid of this instrument although there are now available stereoscopic cameras that do much simpler and more satisfactory work. These cameras are quite expensive and the resulting pictures, although interesting and valuable, are not as generally useful as a single picture due to the necessity of using a stereoscope for viewing them.

Stereoscopic pictures have been made with the aid of this instrument although there are now available stereoscopic cameras that do much simpler and more satisfactory work. These cameras are quite expensive and the resulting pictures, although interesting and valuable, are not as generally useful as a single picture due to the necessity of using a stereoscope for viewing them.

For photomicrography of specimens of similar size and appearance, involving depth of focus and resolution, to those seen under the binocular microscope a series of highly corrected short focus photographic lenses have been developed. These lenses used with a photomicrographic camera enables one to make pictures ranging in magnification from one to forty times. Expert advice

should be secured as to the particular lens required for the work you may intend to do, as it is easy to secure the wrong lens due to the change in size of field and depth of focus with increased magnification.

The monocular microscope of the type especially recommended for textile use has far too wide an application to even be touched upon. An instrument of this type should be in every textile laboratory in order to meet various problems as they arise. Some very good articles by Prof. J. H. Skinkle and Prof. E. R. Schwartz, covering the use of the microscope, have been published in the *American Dyestuff Reporter* and the *Textile World*. Particularly interesting and instructive is a series of some ten articles entitled "Don't Be Afraid of the Microscope" by Prof. Schwarz, the first of which was published in the *Textile World*, April 27, 1929.

One of the newest developments in using the monocular microscope is the application of polarized light. The various textile filaments show characteristic color effects between the crossed nicols in the polarizing microscope and color effects are also evident with changes in the condition of particular filaments that have been subjected to manufacturing operations. This type of investigation is so new that little definite information is available, but it is evident that great possibilities of valuable discoveries exist.

The same photomicrographic camera previously mentioned can be used in securing pictorial records of any of the phenomena observed by means of the microscope. A less expensive method of recording such information is

available in the use of a Camera Lucida that enables the observer to trace the microscopic pictures while observing it through the microscope.

The Hydrogen-ion Colorimeter is of interest due to the universal prevalence of problems involving alkalinity and acidity in process control. The hydrogen-ion concentration of baths used in scouring, dyeing and degumming is recognized to be of paramount importance. Many types of defects are readily traced to the one source, improper hydrogen-ion control. The use of the potentiometer has often proved discouraging and consequently many textile plants are using very simple comparator equipments to do work that should be held to a much higher accuracy for optimum results. The hydrogen-ion colorimeter provides the means by which it is possible to obtain high accuracy, to two in the second place, with a minimum of inconvenience to the chemists. The equip-

(Continued on Page 12)



*Paper at Philadelphia Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

Dry Goods Trade Review

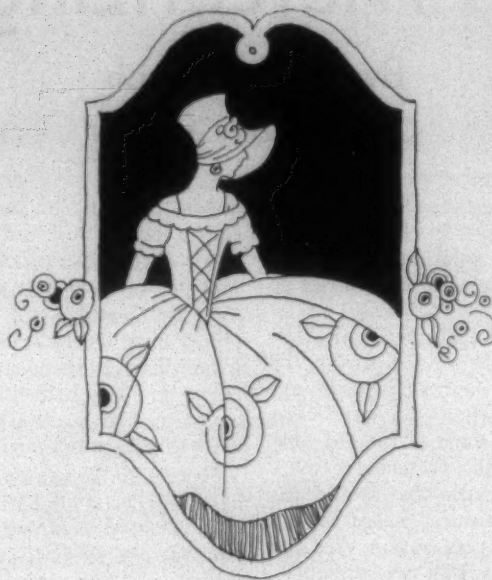
THE following review of conditions in the dry goods trade was prepared by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.:

"At no time in the past decade have conditions in the dry goods trade elicited higher expectations for a year of profitable operations. Starting less than twelve months ago, the expansion was broad in both production and distribution and continued almost uninterrupted. High records were established one month only to be superseded in the month that followed, so that despite the poor showing of the first quarter some stores reported profits in 1933 for the first time in three years, while the majority showed losses curtailed sharply or were just emerging from a four-years' sojourn in the red.

"Growing cheerfulness now pervades all branches of the trade, as ever the index points to a more rapid expansion during the Spring and Summer months. The important feature of the continued gain in sales this year is that any increases above the general level of 1933 will be magnified greatly in income accounts. While sales reached their lowest level in the first half of 1933, the recovery in the latter part of that year resulted in a striking improvement in store earnings. Expenses finally were brought under control, even allowing for higher operating costs under the NRA, and the halt in the general price decline, which persisted for more than three years, eliminated the greater part of inventory markdown. The widening employment, the release of impounded funds, and the substitution of another unemployment relief plan to replace the CWA have removed all anxieties regarding the continued broadening of consumer purchasing power, according to a survey of the dry goods trade, which has just been completed by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

ORDERS EXCEED PRODUCTION

"Production is averaging 40 to 60 per cent higher than at this time last year, with planned additions to factory equipment in many centers being held in abeyance only by lack of working capital. As output of the major mills, as well as those turning out light goods, has been curbed to some extent by the NRA code provisions, unfilled orders are piling up. The cotton goods industry continues to lead all textile divisions in production as well as sales. Factory sales in February exceeded the output, and many print cloth and sheeting mills are sold ahead for six weeks, with a number of contracts in hand which will run through the second quarter. Several of the large blanket mills have orders which will maintain current schedules throughout the Summer. Lightweight and robe flannels have been sold as far ahead as the mills care to go at this time. Colored cottons for worksuit purposes continue well sold ahead. Denims are so closely sold that some of the large mills cannot undertake to make additional deliveries until next month.



"The wool goods division has been less active than either cotton or rayon, but it now is clear that the Fall business on heavy goods is going to be of large proportions, due to the depletion of stocks during the cold weather of recent months. Conditions in the silk industry are improving steadily, but the volume of business continues largely on prints, crepes, and cords of many types. Rayon producers are beginning to receive inquiries for deliveries in May, having sold their entire production for April and March. Stocks in producers' hands are from half to a third under the total usually carried to insure prompt shipment and selections.

BEST SALES IN FOUR YEARS

"Retailers are moving constantly larger quantities of goods, reporting a steady increase since the beginning of the year, volume rising 50 to 75 per cent above the 1933 comparative totals, with the Spring rise in demand expected to lift this gain by an even wider percentage. This would represent a phenomenal expansion were it not for the low level to which distributive totals had drifted during the early part of 1933. Winter stocks were cleared entirely in many cities, and more sales could have been made if goods had been obtainable. Distribution is reported principally in staples, such as prints, muslins, sheetings, hosiery, underwear and blankets. While popular-priced staples are indicated to be selling better than fancy merchandise, there has been a noticeable gain during the last two months for high quality goods.

"Towels have sold freely, and mills are well engaged on orders for two months at least. Bedspreads are being sold in small lots, and Spring contracts have not been completed, as yet, in many of the larger mills. Wash goods sales to date have been the best in four years and could be increased greatly, if wanted deliveries could be hurried out by mills and finishers. Printers of percales are being pressed for deliveries that should have been made a month ago, and gingham are being sold as rapidly as they come to hand.

"Wholesalers report satisfactory gains, with increases of 80 per cent in December, 95 per cent in January, 110 per cent in February, and 125 per cent in March, as compared with the same months of 1933. The items most sought are towels, pillow cases, prints, and Spring dress goods, but an early demand for Summer flannels and advance orders for Winter goods are being received. The larger orders received from houses in rural districts throughout the country give direct evidence of increased consumer demand.

PRICES STILL ADVANCING

"There was a sharp mark-up in prices during the early part of the year, but the general average now has levelled off, to some extent, but the steady upward trend con-

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Wetting Out Agents Used In Mercerizing

By E. W. Klumph
Of Onyx Oil Company

IN the past few years there have appeared on the market numerous compounds to be put in the mercerization bath with the caustic soda solution in order to aid in a quicker wetting out or penetration of the cloth or yarn.

All of you know from experience that pieces of cloth or yarn will float almost indefinitely on the surface of the cold caustic solution because of the poor penetration. This, of course, refers more to the grey or unscoured yarn or cloth. It had been the desire of some of the old-time mercerizers, as well as of some of the present-day mercerizers, to add something to the bath that would increase the speed with which mercerization could be accomplished. In the old days, this penetration was obtained by mechanical means only such as pressure rolls.

In the unscoured cloth there is present, besides the natural impurities such as pectin, oil, etc., a certain amount of added impurities such as the starchy compounds used in the slashing operation. The yarn would of course contain the first mentioned impurities in the case of skein or warp mercerizing.

If the yarn or cloth is previously boiled out or scoured before mercerizing, it is admitted that the penetration in the mercerization process will be easier than with non-scoured material; but if the operations of scouring, etc., could be omitted, there could be saving in the operations cost.

Quite a number of years ago, various compounds were used in connection with the caustic solution in an endeavor to obtain quicker and better mercerization. You likely have known of the use of wood alcohol, pyridine, etc. But the mercerizers found that there were certain disadvantages which were not balanced by the advantages, and so for a time the use of assistants seemed to have been stopped by them. Some of the disadvantages were that the compounds did not mix well with caustic, would separate out, cost too much, and some of them hindered the proper recovery of the caustic.

However, in recent years, much scientific work has been performed along these lines, and this research has resulted in the production of quite a long line of progressively better compounds which are not only good penetrants but are also economical to use.

Although in many cases the basic component of these compounds is phenol or cresol, etc., these do not seem to be able by themselves to mix with the strong caustic solution to form penetrants. So various other substances are used in conjunction with them and increase the penetratin value immensely.

One of the earlier formulae used a mixture of cresol and methyl cyclohexanol or cresol plus tetra-hydronapthalene. The makers of one such compound said in their data on the subject that the scouring and cleaning treatment of the goods caused a loss in weight and a decrease in the elasticity of the material. Also if the scouring was poor, then there would ensue some poor mercerization and dyeing. By adding their wetting out compound to the mercerizing bath, even with heavy

goods, the time of wetting out and penetration of the caustic could be done in just a few seconds. As desizing and scouring operations could be omitted, there would be a great saving in time and a consequent saving in cost.

Other formulae call for use of phenol plus di-ethylene glycol mono-ethyl ether; xylenol plus di-ethylene glycol mono-dibutyl ether; cresol and a hydrogenated aromatic compound plus benzyl alcohol or di-acetone alcohol. You can also find in the patent literature that cresols are used with pyridine; tri-ethanolamine; camphor, etc.

Note that in conjunction with phenol or cresol, there have been used aliphatic and aliphatic-aromatic alcohols; hydrogenated compounds; acetone oils; nitrogen compounds; carboxylic acids; napthenic alcohols, etc.

One compound described as an aromatic acid with a coal tar odor is insoluble in water or weak alkali, but does form a clear transparent solution with concentrated caustic solution. The claims made for this are that it is a "super detergent, conditioner and penetrant in mercerizing."

For some of these newer compounds, the claim is made that they do not interfere in the recovery of the wash liquors. In fact, some of the compounds are also recovered.

Now, the base of all the compounds may not be phenol nor cresol as is shown by the following abstract from the *Journal of the Textile Institute of England* of January, 1933, page A 56. E. P. 382,373. Quote "The alicyclic carboxylic acids used in process of E. P. 378,194 are partly replaced by the non-phenolic compounds cited in patents, etc., or sulphonation products of fats, fatty oils, fatty acids or aromatic hydrocarbons, all of which act as wetting agents in the alkali lyes in the presence of phenols."

Quoting another: "E. P. 392,636. Efficient wetting agents for alkaline mercerizing liquors can be obtained by reacting with sulphonating agents on the crude, oily products distilling between 120 and 160 degrees Centigrade, obtained by the catalytic reduction of oxides of carbon by means of hydrogen."

Another one noted was compounded from sulphuric acid ester of n-amyl alcohol and butylene mono-ethyl ether.

With so much real research work being done on the subject, it is pleasing to see that the mercerizers themselves are also much interested. Each new compound appears to be a step in the right direction to aid in obtaining a better penetrating agent for use in this important phase of the textile industry.

So much physical research is still necessary to perfect the use of wetting out agents directly in the mercerizing bath that the products have found most advantageous use in the pre-wetting out bath prior to mercerizing.

When such chemical compounds are developed as to not materially alter the concentration or effectiveness of the caustic liquor, we feel then that we may safely maintain Onyx quality.

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PERSONAL NEWS

E. L. Cantrell has been promoted from overseer of weaving to superintendent of the Springs Cotton Mill No. 1, Fort Mill, S. C.

T. H. Wood, who has been superintendent of the Gossett Mills at Anderson, S. C., has been promoted to a similar position at the Gossett Mills at Williamson, S. C.

R. T. Smith, formerly superintendent of Bladenboro Mills, Bladenboro, N. C., is now superintendent of American Cotton Mills, Inc., Bessemer City, N. C.

J. T. Huneycutt, recently of Faytex Mill, Fayetteville, N. C., is now superintendent of Bladenboro Cotton Mills, Bladenboro, N. C.

B. W. Outlaw has been promoted from second hand to overseer weaving, Hannah-Pickett Mills No. 1, Rockingham, N. C.

Tom O'Shields, overseer weaving, Hannah-Pickett Mill No. 1, resigned that position for one similar with Edna Mills Corporation, Reidsville, N. C.

R. V. Alexander, who recently resigned as overseer of weaving at Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C., has accepted a place with Erwin Mills No. 3, at Cooleemee, N. C.

S. R. Green, from Westminster, S. C., has accepted a position as general overseer of carding at Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

C. L. Still, who has been superintendent of the No. 1 Fort Mill (S. C.) plant of the Springs Cotton Mills for several years, has been promoted to assistant general manager of the Fort Mill plants.

W. T. Hunt has resigned his position with Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., to accept the position of overseer carding, American Cotton Mills, Inc., Bessemer City, N. C.

C. C. Duncan has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Appleton Manufacturing Company, Anderson, S. C., to accept the position of superintendent of the Gossett Mills, Pendleton, S. C.

Ralph M. Maulsby, who has been Southern editor of *Textile World* for the past several years and who is widely known in the Southern textile field, has been transferred to the Philadelphia business offices of the publication. He will be succeeded by W. G. Ashmore, who has just been appointed Southern editor. Mr. Ashmore is a textile graduate of Clemson College and has had considerable newspaper experience.

Plato C. Hawkins, of Cliffside, N. C., announces that he is a candidate for clerk of Superior Court, Rutherford County. He had been connected with the Cliffside Mills for twenty-two years, ten of which he was overseer of weaving and twelve years as assistant superintendent and superintendent. He recently resigned the latter position. Mr. Hawkins was born and reared within a short distance of Cliffside, and with the exception of a short time spent in Charlotte several years ago, has spent his entire life in Rutherford County.

R. H. (Bob) Mickey, who for the past four or five years has been with the Alemite Company as industrial representative, calling on the various mills and factories

in the Carolinas, has accepted a position with Brown-Rogers-Dixson Company, of Winston-Salem, as salesman for their mill supply department.

Brown-Rogers-Dixson Company have been in existence for the past fifty-four years, and are well known throughout the Piedmont section, opened up a mill supply department January 1st of this year.

Mr. Mickey, who for years has been a live wire in the Alemite organization, will continue to sell Alemite products through his present employers.

Unfilled Orders of Southeastern Cottons \$9,800,000

The unfilled order position of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., was \$9,800,000 on February 1st last, which, according to Howard E. Coffin, chairman, is "a promising beginning" for the company's second year. When Southeastern was organized, its forward order position was \$4,500,000, represented by contracts acquired for execution from Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company, and on December 31st, last, the unfilled order position was \$5,900,000.

Southeastern Cottons, Inc., has just issued a condensed statement, as of December 31, 1933, independently audited, which shows surplus and undivided profits of \$315,539 and capital stock of \$695,237, or a total of \$1,010,776. On that date there were obligations to banks of \$600,000 and other indebtedness of \$2,604,368, for total obligations of \$3,204,368.

Against these obligations, the statement shows the company to have cash of \$512,845, accounts receivable of \$3,633,727 and other assets of \$7,037, or a total of \$4,153,609. In addition, the company on December 31, 1933, had treasury stock of \$61,535, consisting of 6,960 shares of Class A and 6,636 shares of Class B purchased at cost, making a total of 04,215,145 to meet obligations of \$3,204,368, according to the report. This leaves a balance of \$1,010,776 over the obligations shown.

Mr. Coffin's comments to the stockholders of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., follows:

"This company was organized February 1, 1933, under the guidance of a group of the country's most experienced cotton textile men, as a mill-controlled merchandising house. The company has no stock ownership in any mill; its policies are shaped by a board of directors, one member from each mill; its records are constantly open to inspection by any director—thus breeding confidence and insuring fair treatment to all concerned. In a 'set-up' of this kind it is obvious that secret arrangements, rebates and other favoritisms have no place.

"During the 11 months covered by the accompanying financial statement, business in the United States has suffered a succession of economic and political disturbances of unprecedented severity. All the more interesting, therefore, is the successful achievement evidenced by Southeastern's balance sheet—both as demonstrating the advantage of the underlying principle of 'mill control' and as to the financial returns shown. A brief outline only of the year's business is given here.

AMPLE RESERVES SET UP

"Orders billed to customers in the 11 months amounted to 39 million dollars; orders reported to mills were \$39,600,000, and, for the full year, to February 1st, \$46,800,000, making a total volume of orders on the books to this latter date of \$51,300,000—all figures approximate—an evidence of customer good will, which is greatly appreciated by the mills, and of which the company is justly

proud. We feel that ample reserves have been set up against all contingencies. An extremely rapid turnover of working capital is evident, indicating excellent advance planning by our finance department. Dividends of 7 per cent have been paid upon the \$381,600 of cumulative preferred stock.

"The attached balance sheet carries, within itself, proof of the high quality of those who constitute Southeastern's working personnel. To this I can add no better tribute than call to the attention of the stockholders that, in spite of the difficult economic times through which we have passed, credit losses upon this volume of 39 million dollars have been held to be the astonishingly low figure of \$2,000 for the 11 months' period—against a reserve of \$4,000 per month. We can scarcely expect this loss ratio to be maintained.

"I must add a word of appreciation for the strong and loyal support of the company's directors and particularly of the members of the executive committee who have contributed so effectively of their time and effort to the company's success. A whole-hearted co-operation for the mutual good, through constantly improving service—rather than for increasing profits, provides the foundation upon which the future of this business is being soundly built."

OBITUARY

SIDNEY L. RAPE

Belmont, N. C.—Sidney Luke Rape, overseer of the spinning department in the Majestic Mill, East Belmont, died suddenly at his home Monday night following an acute heart attack. He was 39 years of age.

FRANK HATHAWAY

Tarboro, N. C.—Frank Hathaway, 48, one of the foremen in the Hart Cotton Mill, died Friday afternoon as the result of a fall in the mill. An autopsy disclosed a clot on his brain. The deceased is survived by his widow and several children.

Dry Goods Trade Review

(Continued from Page 7)

tinues. Further increases are in prospect, however, and these may be rather abrupt, if the present plans for reducing the hours of labor and advancing wage scales become operative. Prices on fine goods are from 25 to 50 per cent higher than a year ago, while staples and gray goods are up as much as 50 to 100 per cent.

"Outstandings, as a whole, have been reduced to the lowest figures in the last three years, in spite of the larger volume of business transacted. To a great extent, the improved status is attributed to funds reaching country districts through the corn loans and the various agricultural agencies. Even many of the small retailers, who had been unable to turn their accounts into cash, and were compelled to take extra time in meeting their obligations, now are paying their current bills promptly. Both wholesalers and retailers report many voluntary payments on long overdue accounts.

FAILURES MORE THAN HALVED

"No surer indication of the recovery in the dry goods trade can be furnished than that provided by the insolvency record, which shows that the number of failures dropped to 1,686 in 1933 from the all-time high of 4,183 in 1932, a decrease of 2,497, or 59.7 per cent. The comparison of the defaulted indebtedness of these two years reveals a reduction of 53.5 per cent.

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REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

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Wm. B. Walker
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UNITED STATES PATENTS

1930—No. 1,781,142

1932—No. 1,857,410

1932—No. 1,858,118

1933—No. 1,892,751

1933—No. 1,932,027

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Dirty, Unkempt Grounds Breed Discontent

The shorter work week means more hours OUTSIDE the factory for your workers. The beautifying of mill and village grounds is a more important factor than ever before in helping to keep these workers happy and contented.

It is surprising what a few well placed trees, hedges and shrubs will do, and the cost is small. Why not let us send one of our men to go over the matter with you?

Landscape Department

Lindley Nurseries

Pomona, - - - Greensboro, N. C.

Optical Instruments Prove Valuable To Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 6)

ment is also more reasonably priced than potentiometers of similar accuracy. The use of the simpler comparator instruments should not be discouraged as they are very quick and convenient and in many cases sufficiently accurate.

The use of projection as an aid to control is logically assuming an increasing important role. The silhouette projector enables the operator to show on the screen the outlines of a piece of woven or knitted material about three inches square at magnifications ranging from ten to twenty. The surface projector can be used in approximately the same way in showing surface defects. However, the instrument of greatest value is the combination of the two, called the Textile Projector. This complete equipment enables a group of people to observe silhouette and surface projection of a piece of fabric, or a combination of the two, at magnifications up to 80 times. This is especially valuable in enabling several persons to trace a particular trouble to its source. In knitted fabrics the twist and evenness of yarn, uniformity of stitch and coarse may be shown. The results of rough or worn knitting needles, sinkers, etc., are apparent. In woven goods, uneven tension, uneven twist and yarn diameter and worn or rough heddles and reed wires are evident.

The Toolmaker's Microscope, Ultra-Microscope, Fluorescence Microscope and Quartz Spectrograph all have their particular applications, mostly in the research field.

A research instrument of considerable interest is the Spectro-Photometer by means of which true color values may be determined. Daylight or white light consists of a mixture of the spectral colors; red, yellow, green and

blue. The color of anything depends upon the percentage of each of these elements that may be present. The Spectro-Photometer enables one to plot a curve showing the relatively intensity of each. In no other way can a true and accurate measure of color be made. In the textile industry the possibilities are wide but certain limitations, including the cost of the equipment, has confined its use for the most part to dye analysis. Dyes can be identified and quantitative analysis of mixtures be made by means of this instrument.

The refractometer is of value in many ways but is proving of particular use in the investigation of textile oils as the highly accurate type of instrument, accurate to the fifth decimal place, of the Abbe type is so sensitive that the presence of any oil adulterants can be readily determined.

Difficulty of manipulation of the various instruments mentioned has been largely overcome by simplified mechanisms at least in those of widest application. The other major objection, that of cost, has been given an undue amount of consideration under the stringent economy orders that have generally prevailed. It is seldom that equipment of this class can be proved immediately profitable to purchase on the basis of financial return. It is evident in many cases that the first use of any single instrument has repaid its cost many times. In other cases the gains are too obscure to be given an immediate money rating. However, an investment in an optical instrument can always be considered permanent as, with reasonable care, it is good for an undetermined number of years.

The initial cost of an instrument is therefore practically its only cost and the value to be obtained from it will be apparent over a period of many years.

"DYES FOR MASTER DYERS"

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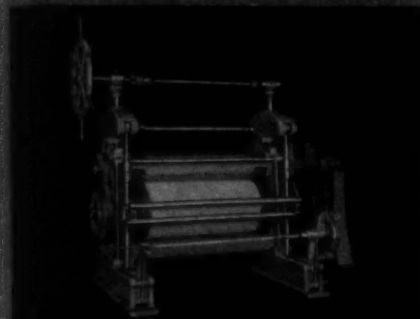
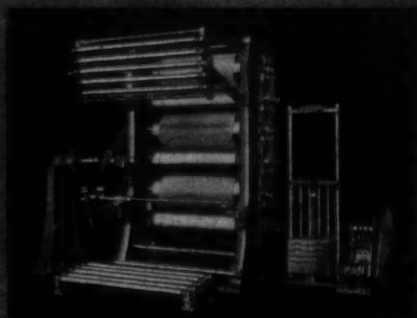
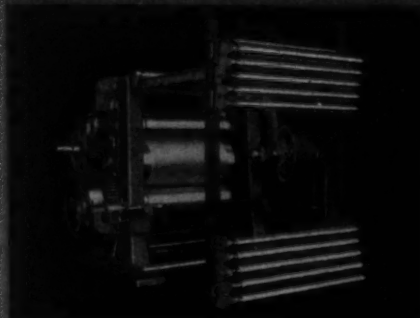
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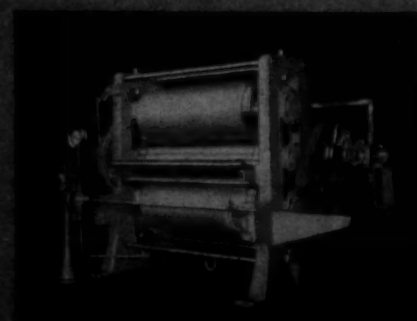
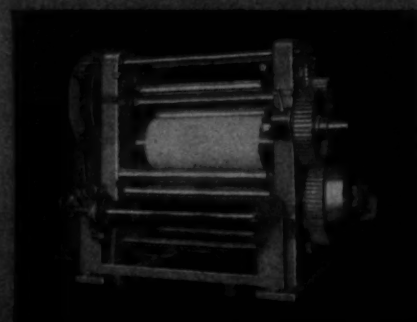
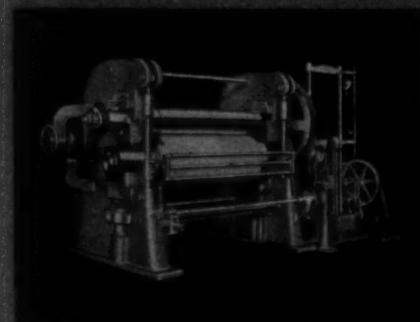
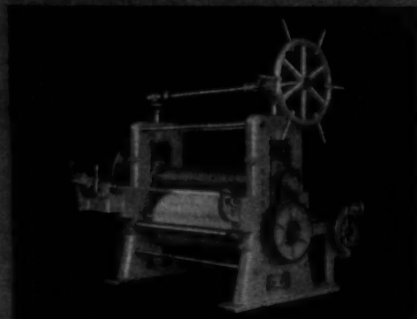
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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK

Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, JR.

Associate Editor

JUNIUS M. SMITH

Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance \$2.00

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Important IFS

THERE are two "ifs" which may have an important bearing upon the cotton textile industry in the near future.

If plans are completed through the Export Bank and the RFC for sales of goods to Russia there will be large sales of both cotton and cotton goods to that country.

If the silver bill which passed the House with a large vote, passes the Senate and becomes a law, there will probably be an immediate and sharp advance in exports of cotton and cotton goods.

We are not supporters of either measure and are only calling attention to them because of their probable effect upon the industry.

Sales of goods to Russia will aid the recovery of business but we are afraid that the taxpayers of the United States and not Russia will eventually pay the bills.

Both the old and the new regime in Russia owe us many millions and not a cent of same can we collect. Under such circumstances it seems foolish to sell more goods on credit but in this case the manufacturers will be paid and the taxpayers take the risk.

The silver bill would permit foreign countries to pay for their cotton with silver, the price of silver being fixed at 25 to 50 per cent above the world price. This would mean that foreign countries could buy American cotton based on present currency price at a gold price that would figure less than 5½ cents a pound. At the present time the foreign consumer is paying for

American cotton with a 60-cent dollar. In other words, for 12 cents cotton the foreign buyer is now paying 7¼ cents a pound. An additional 25 per cent discount under the silver bill, the price of American cotton would be under 5½ cents.

With over 60 per cent of the population of the World living in countries which use silver money, putting them in position to use their money in American markets must not be overlooked.

The mill which cuts prices, in order to sell its output far ahead, may wake up to find a great demand for cotton goods and not be in position to accept orders.

The Why of Another Strike

H. D. LEDFORD went to Belmont, N. C., about 1926 and secured a job, as a common laborer, upon a building. Although 1926 was a period of comparative prosperity, we understand that the most he could earn was about \$1.00 per day or about \$6.00 per week, and that he did not secure regular employment.

When the Hatch Full-fashioned Hosiery Mill was built he applied for work and learned to operate full-fashioned machines and for many months he has had regular work at \$40 per week. He operated a footer.

About six weeks ago it was found necessary to overhaul two of the full-fashioned machines and while they were idle there was not enough hosiery coming through to keep the footers busy and Ledford was transferred to a legger, where the work was easier and the pay about \$8 per week less than on footers, but still more than five times as much as he received when he came to Belmont.

It was explained to him that the change was only temporary and that as soon as the machines were overhauled, he would be put back upon his regular machine, but having joined a union, he insisted upon being kept upon his old machines, and being paid \$40 per week although no hosiery was coming through for his machines to handle.

He walked out and took with him between 35 and 40 employees who had no complaint against the mill or the wages they were receiving.

During the five weeks which have elapsed the strikers have lost between \$5,000 and \$5,500 in wages and the merchants in Belmont have lost that much in trade.

The full-fashioned machines have now been overhauled and had H. D. Ledford co-operated to the extent of taking a temporary job for a

few weeks, he would now be back upon his old job and getting \$40 every week.

Over three-fourths of the employees of the Hatch Full-fashioned Hosiery Mills remained at work and have received their regular weekly pay while the forty employees who were led out by H. D. Ledford, and the professional organizer, have lost \$5,000 in much needed wages.

The above is the "Why" of another ill-advised and entirely unnecessary strike.

Back of Ledford stands the professional organizer who, with his eyes upon the union dues he hoped to secure for himself and associates, inspired the walkout and strike.

Arthur Brisbane Comments On Automobile Strike

THE following are some rather interesting comments made by the writer, Arthur Brisbane, in his syndicated column:

Is it worse for the automobile industry to "refuse to recognize the American Federation of Labor" than for the American Federation of Labor to refuse to recognize the right and ability of automobile men to manage their business?

* * *

The automobile industry in the United States employs directly and indirectly, more than two million men, paying them good wages, the highest that any industry has paid, and the industry was built, not by the American Federation of Labor, but by the present management of the automobile industry.

* * *

It might be a good thing to have that strike and a showdown now. There has got to be a showdown sometime, and it might as well come immediately, before we plunge into our fool's paradise so far that we can't come back without irreparable damage.

* * *

It may be desirable for the American Federation of Labor to control all industry in the United States, as a sort of super-NRA, telling American business men what they must do and how they must do it, closing them up if they refuse. But is this the best time to make the test? Is the sick patient, United States industry, in condition to be safely thrown out of bed, then out of the window, and taken for a ride?

Men and Machines

ONE of our readers writes in this week to say that he agrees with our frequently expressed opinion that modern conditions make it necessary for the successful mill to operate modern equipment.

He goes on to say, however, that in many cases, the full efficiency of older machinery is not being delivered because of the indifference of the superintendents and overseers. It is possi-

ble, he writes, for many plants to get increased production at lower costs, if the operating executives will spend more time and effort in getting the most out of their machines.

We agree that whether machinery be old or new, it is going to give the best possible results only when the superintendents and overseers recognize that no machine is better than the men in charge of it. We are also willing to admit that there are some superintendents and overseers who are content to do only enough work to "get by." At the same time, we think such men are vastly in the minority.

In our experience, the great majority of Southern mill superintendents and overseers are alert, energetic and intelligent men, men who not only know how to run their jobs, but who work untiringly to run them to the best of their ability.

Convention of American Association

THE American Cotton Manufacturers' Association has announced that its annual convention will be held at Charleston, S. C., on April 18, 19 and 20.

The convention this year should be one of the most important in the history of the organization. It will be the first meeting since the advent of the NRA and comes at a time when the mills will have completed almost a full year of operations under the Code. The convention will offer an excellent opportunity to check over the progress made under the New Deal and gain some idea of what may be expected in the future.

Selling By Second Hands

WE note the following in a cotton goods market report:

New York, March 20.—Unfinished cotton cloth markets continued very quiet today with prices showing some softening in second-hand sales.

Almost every time there is an advance in the price of cotton goods the market must stand sales by speculators and often such sales prevent further advances.

There should be something in the cotton textile code to prevent sales to speculators.

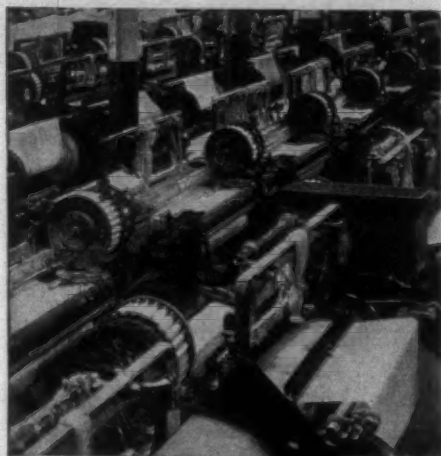
It is possible that purchases and subsequent sales by speculators could be prevented by placing a heavy Federal tax upon resales.

Such a tax would not apply to a merchant or consumer of goods who purchased only the amount he needed.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

EATONTON, GA.—Imperial Cotton Mills of the Cannon Group have recently completed an installation of WAK pick counters.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—A number of improvements are being made at the Borden Manufacturing Company, including the installation of one-process picking and two high-speed Foster winders.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Directors of the Adams-Millis Corporation, largest of this State's hosiery manufacturing organizations, are reported to be giving thought to a split-up of the company's common stock on a two for one basis, with no change to be made in the present dividend rate of \$1 annually.

Whether such action should be taken will probably be decided at the next meeting of the board of directors, scheduled to be held at the corporation's offices here April 9th.

DURHAM, N. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Durham Hosiery Mills was held here, at which time it was reported that the company during the year 1933 made net earnings of \$157,893.87. Officers elected were as follows: Austin H. Carr, president; W. F. Carr, vice-president and secretary; D. St. Pierre DuBose, treasurer; E. M. Hunter, Jr., assistant treasurer; W. J. O'Connor, Jr., assistant secretary.

The board of directors named: B. B. Adams, D. F. Burns, A. H. Carr, W. F. Carr, D. St. Pierre DuBose, George Watts Hill, John Sprunt Hill, W. W. Sledge.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—At the annual meeting of stockholders and directors of the Davenport Hosiery Mills this week one change was made in the board of directors and all officers were re-elected. George S. Armstrong, of New York, replaced F. W. Nash, also of that city, on the board. The annual report showed satisfactory earnings during the year. A quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred stock was authorized. The dividend is to be paid April 2nd to stockholders of record March 21st. A 50c a share quarterly common stock dividend was also declared.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—An opinion by the South Carolina Supreme Court in the case of Montgomery and Crawford, of Spartanburg, against Arcadia Mills, of Spartanburg, Judge I. H. Grimball reversed and the court held that it was improper to appoint a receiver.

In December, 1932, the Bankers Trust Company of New York obtained a judgment against Arcadia Mills in United States District Court for \$237,000. Attorneys for the mills gave notice of intention to appeal. When the Bankers Trust Company issued execution upon its judgment, Montgomery and Crawford and other stockholders brought a suit in the State court, asking for the appointment of a receiver.

After several hearings, Judge Grimball granted the petition and appointed a receiver.

Attorneys for the Bankers Trust Company gave notice of intention to appeal to the State Supreme Court. Meanwhile, Arcadia Mills had perfected its appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond. The latter court handed down a decision affirming the judgment against the mills.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

LANGLEY, S. C.—The new dye plant which was recently installed here as an addition to the Langley plant of the Aiken Mills, Inc., has begun operations. New machinery has been bought. The cost of the machinery and installation was approximately \$20,000. There is but one shift operating but plans are being made to add a second shift as soon as conditions permit.

Other repairs are being made to the main plant. Seventy-five late model cards have replaced the old ones. According to G. A. Franklin, general manager, the cost of the cards alone exceeded \$30,000.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—In Guilford County Superior Court this week, denial of liability to the plaintiffs preferred stockholders of the Pomona Mills, Inc., is contained in the answer filed by J. E. Latham, P. C. Rucker, C. W. Causey, J. C. Watkins and Fielding L. Fry. The answering defendants admit that all except J. E. Latham are directors of the corporation, but it is alleged that Mr. Latham resigned July 15, 1932. The answer was filed in the receivership action involving the mills. It is specifically denied that any amount is due the preferred stockholders, and it is further denied that the answering defendants were charged with the duty of setting aside a specified amount for the sinking fund for retirement of the preferred stock.

PULASKI, VA.—Directors of the Paul Knitting Mills, Inc., manufacturers of hosiery, authorized the immediate purchase of 20 automatic knitting machines, at a cost approximating \$25,000; also 10 additional 300-needle knitting machines, and declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on its preferred stock, payable April 1st. The mills recently received a \$100,000 order, which books many of the machines to capacity for practically the remainder of this year. H. W. Steger, vice-president and treasurer, stated in connection with the announcement of the action of the directors.

Directors of the Inspiration Hosiery Mills, Inc., of Wytheville, also meeting in the office of the president, Judge Allen T. Eskridge, here, authorized installation of 12 additional knitting machines, and declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on its preferred stock, payable April 1st.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—T. D. Cooper and Paul Stevens have been in Washington to see about securing an advance of \$180,000 for hosiery and rayon plants in that section. They are representing one of the mortgage corporations working under the NRA, the general idea being that RFC funds will be used to stimulate employment.

Now that a bill has been formulated to authorize the RFC to make loans to private industry, as a part of the recovery program, many inquiries are being received here by members of the North Carolina delegation about the government plans in this respect. One member of the delegation, Representative Hancock, received four such inquiries over long distance. Since the new policy was proclaimed by President Roosevelt and General Johnson, calling for a shortening of hours and wage increases, many employers are taking the position that government support will be imperative if they are to participate in the official labor program.

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Wagner Bill Seen As Menace To Rights Of Employers

(Continued from Page 4)

deem proper, modify or set aside in whole or in part any findings or order made or issued by it, unless a transcript of the record has theretofore been filed in a court (as provided in other sections of the bill). Section 205c.

ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES

"The second major portion of the bill relates to the use of the Board as a tribunal for the arbitration of labor

disputes. The bill does not provide for compulsory arbitration. This, we assume, is just a little further than Senator Wagner and the labor unions are willing to go in order to bring about industrial peace. It is provided that parties to a labor dispute may voluntarily submit the whole or any part thereof to the arbitration of the Board and that the award of the Board shall be enforceable if filed within one month with the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, together with an application for its confirmation. The court may vacate the award only if the Board has exceeded its powers or 'executed them so imperfectly that a mutual and definite award upon the subject matter was not made.' What is meant by a mutual award is not disclosed but, as will subsequently be shown, there are distinct limitations under the bill upon the power of the Board to make a mutual award where such award involves certain types of orders against labor organizations. (See Sec. 303.)

DISPUTES OVER WHO ARE EMPLOYEES' REPRESENTATIVES

"Special provision is made in Section 207 (a) with respect to disputes as to who are the representatives of the employees. In such cases, 'if the dispute might burden or affect commerce or obstruct the free flow of commerce,' the Board may investigate such dispute and certify to the parties in writing the name or names of the individuals or labor organizations that have been designated and authorized to represent employees. In any such investigation, the Board shall be authorized to take a secret ballot of employees or to utilize any other appropriate method to ascertain their representatives. The Board shall also decide whether eligibility to participate in elections shall be determined on the basis of employer unit, craft unit, plant unit, or other appropriate grouping.

Some of the purposes of the foregoing section are obvious. In the first place, of course, an attempt is made to take jurisdiction, not only over disputes which in fact burden or affect commerce, but over disputes which might have such effect. The provision that the Board may determine and certify to the parties the names of employees' representatives is clearly designated to sustain the objection which labor organizations have pressed during recent months under Section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, namely, that they do not have to disclose to the employer which of the employees they represent for the purposes of Section 7 (a). The provision that the names certified may be the names of individuals 'or labor organizations' clearly arises out of the so-called captive mine disputes of recent months, where the issue before the National Labor Board was whether certain persons with whom the captive mine owners were to enter into collective agreements should be designated in the agreements as individuals only or whether the contracts were to be made with the United Mine Workers as a party and represented by certain individuals.

"The language of Section 207 (a) is also clearly intended to legalize, in future at any rate, the attempts made during the past months by the National Labor Board to control the machinery of plant elections, including the form of the ballot and the important question of whether union candidates were to be designated by name only or by name and union affiliation."

BISCOE, N. C.—The highest bidder at the receiver's sale of the Aileen Mills was D. W. Brooks, trustee, of Memphis, his bid being \$150,000. The sale will come up for confirmation before Judge Oglesby at Shelby, N. C., on April 2nd.

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THE CHEMICAL HOUSE OF THE SOUTH

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Pastel Colors in Lead For Spring and Summer

Paris advices state that, judging from the dress collections shown to date, it is evident that the spring and summer will see the triumph of pastel shades and of soft subdued tones known as faded hues. It is in the gamut of blues that these delicate tones will find their greatest range of expression—in powder blue, in a lighter shade known over here as washed blue, because of its extremely

subdued tint, pale periwinkle, all the delicate shades of hyacinth—from the bluest to the mauve tints, but always in a faded appearance.

Pale pinks are used to trim some greens, some grays and even black. A very fresh but subdued shade known over here as "rose bonbon" has the preference this season over salmon shades. This is noticeable even in lingerie, as well as in dresses. Pastel greens, that is water greens, soft yellowish greens, and faded moss green are used not only in trimmings but for full summer dresses.

In hats, the same tendencies are noticeable. It is considered very smart to wear with a black dress, trimmed with pastel colors, a hat in felt or rayon crepe of the same shade.

Texas Cotton Cloth Sales and Outpail Gain

Austin, Tex.—Texas cotton mills showed unusual activity during January, using 5,860 bales of cotton, 67 per cent more than the 3,504 bales used in December and 41 per cent more than the 4,170 used in January, 1933, reports the Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas.

Cloth production totalled 5,945,000 yards, against 4,195,000 in December and 4,385,000 a year ago, respective increases of 42 and 36 per cent. Cloth sales of 9,476,000 yards were 76 per cent larger than the 5,381,000 in December and 135 per cent above the 4,029,000 a year ago. Although unfilled orders ordinarily show little change from December to January, this season the 17,503,000 yards of unfilled orders in January exceeded December's 10,930,000 by 60 per cent and the 8,613,000 yards of a year ago by 103 per cent.

Marchant Says Industry Ready to Aid Recovery

Greenville, S. C.—T. M. Marchant, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, declared on his return from Washington that the textile industry would do everything possible to decrease unemployment.

"We are near the peak of our employment, reached in 1926, but in spite of that fact, we are anxious and willing to do what we can to further this good cause," Mr. Marchant said. "We are working on plans which we hope will enable us to put more men to work."

He did not intimate, however, just what these plans were, saying they would be announced soon.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding, spinning, separately or combined; or overseer of preparatory department in rayon silk. Have had (17) years experience as overseer in these departments, strictly sober, good manager of help. Excellent references furnished from former employers. Will go anywhere. W. W. S., care Textile Bulletin.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets continued generally quiet last week. The delay in settling a number of questions pertaining to NRA operations has had a tendency to further slow down business. Mills are still fairly well sold ahead but unfilled orders have decreased under the lack of large buying for the past four weeks. It is also true that buyers' supplies has steadily grown smaller in recent weeks but they have hesitated to place new orders in the face of the general uncertainty in the markets. Toward the end of the week, inquiry was considerably larger and there are many in the trade who feel that renewed activity will develop soon.

Demand for fine gray goods continued active and sales to converters increased as the demand for spring goods got under way. Little new business was placed on staple colored goods.

The amount of second hand offerings has been held down by the fact that legitimate users—that is, printers and converters—are finding a steady demand for finished goods and are actually behind on deliveries, so that few if any instances have developed where goods are coming in faster than they can be used. This has left second hand selling almost entirely to the true speculators.

Print cloth price recessions during the week were spasmodic, rather than general. From day to day an odd construction would come out at a concession. This served to confirm the general belief that concessions represented individual instances of weakness rather than any lowering of prices based on the actual worth of goods.

During the week there was somewhat better interest in narrow goods, although it was not clear whether this support was coming from the bag trade or from converting interests. The bag trade was not a heavy buyer of sheetings, but this was held not to be conclusive, since some of the bag buying of print cloths was against specific types of bags in which sheetings are not used.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, standard	10
Tickings, 8-ounce	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denims	16
Dress gingham	15
Staple gingham	9
Standard prints	7

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn markets were fairly active during the week. Buying creased moderately large quantities until late in the week, when trade slackened. Shipments on past orders continued at a good rate and there was a further reduction in stocks. Shipments were generally estimated to be well above the volume of new sales. Manufacturers were apparently consuming more yarns than they are buying and this is taken as an indication that they will soon need further supplies.

Most of the business handled was for prompt delivery, only fair interest being shown in forward contracts.

A few blanket orders were placed with mills for yarn during the next three or four months. Little change took place in quotations, which remained on a trading basis, usually confined to fractional concessions from asking levels.

Buyers' commitments were frequently for quantities between 5,000 and 25,000 pounds, as a rule from 10,000 to 20,000 pounds. A large contract for 150,000 pounds was placed for webbing quality in sizes between 16s and 24s two-ply carded. The sale was consummated on the basis of 31½¢ for high quality yarn, the market on which is from 32½¢ to 33¢. Going direct the indications are that business of more important dimensions is being taken at loss prices or that proper allowances for selling costs are ignored.

The cotton yarn statistics for the week ended March 3rd show that mills sold 2,845,812 pounds and selling agents 2,086,742 pounds, a total of 4,932,554 pounds of gray yarn. Colored yarn sales by mills for the same week included 250,170 pounds and 78,320 pounds through selling agents.

Combed yarns have been moving more freely since the beginning of March, the underwear trade in particular receiving larger and more frequent shipments.

New business in mercerized yarns is lagging, while shipments have been on the increase for a week to ten days and the weights moving to manufacturers are well sustained, shipping instructions being received from virtually all industries using mercerized.

Southern Single Warps		30s	
10s	29	37½-38	
12s	29½	40s	44½-45
14s	30	40s ex.	47
16s	30	50s	53
20s	32	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
24s	32½	8s	29½
26s	35½	10s	30
30s	37½	12s	31
30s ex.	39	16s	32
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		20s	33
8s	29	Carpet Yarns	
10s	29½	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
12s	30	and 4-ply	
16s	31	Colored stripes, 8s, 3	
20s	33	and 4-ply	
24s	34½	White carpets, 8s, 3	
26s	35½	and 4-ply	
30s	37½-38	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
30s ex.	39	8s, 1-ply	
Southern Single Skeins		8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	
8s	29	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	
10s	29	12s, 2-ply	
12s	29½	16s, 2-ply	
14s	30	20s, 2-ply	
16s	30½	30s, 2-ply	
20s	32	36s, 2-ply	
26s	35	Southern Frame Cones	
30s	37½	8s	
36s	41½	10s	
40s	44½	12s	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		14s	
8s	29	16s	
10s	29	18s	
12s	30	20s	
14s	30½	22s	
16s	31	24s	
20s	32½-33	26s	
24s	34½	30s	
30s	35½	36s	

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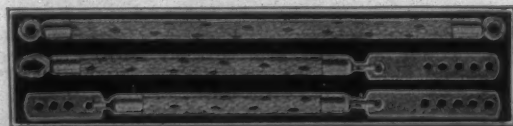
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American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

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H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt. Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 666, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 525 Rhodes Haverly Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton Wool Co., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 504, Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Celchur, Mgr. Sou. Reps., E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hudson Industrial Co., 702 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Sou. Rep., Walter M. Failor, P. O. Box 989, Charlotte, N. C.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Treas., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C. Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep., Claude B. Her, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 515 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co., Kewanee, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Lyon Metal Products, Inc., Aurora, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps., The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, An-

niston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noolin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co. Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent). Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Charlotte, Matheve-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford. Tennessee—Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.; J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen, E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place S., Birmingham, Ala.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps., R. B. MacIntyre, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep., Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C. Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., New Orleans, La., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

Orleans Bobbin Works, Newport, Vt. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Osborn Mfg. Co., Materials Handling Div., 5401 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, O. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C., E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office, Charlotte, N. C.; B. D. Heath, Sou. Mgr. Reps., Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.; A. R. Brand, Belmont, N. C.; Porter H. Brown, No. 6 Bellflower Circle, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jasper M. Brown, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

Sanford Mfg. Co., Box 1015, Sanford, N. C.

Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., W. T. Smith, Greenville, S. C.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 743 Rice St. N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Soluel Corp., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Eugene J. Adams, Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C. Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Standard Conveyor Co., N. St. Paul, Minn. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Rep., Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps., W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps., Jasper C. Hutto, 111 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Stone, Chas. H., Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Textile Shops, The, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy, Sec. and Treas.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps., L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C., also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., Webb Durham, 2029 E. Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Southern Textile Securities

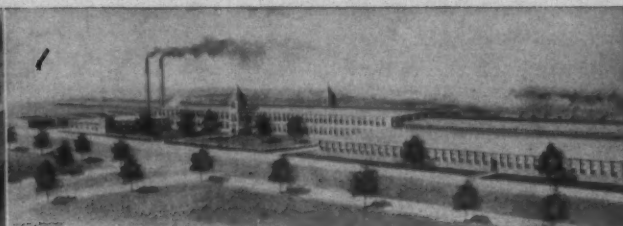
Quotations By
A. M. Law & Co., Inc.
Spartanburg, S. C.

March 13, 1934.

	\$ Per Share	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills	—	35	8
Anderson Cotton Mills	—	7	13
Arcadia Cotton Mills	—	1	10
Arcadia Mills	—	28	32
Arcadia Mills, pfd.	—	15	25
Arkwright Mills	—	—	35
Avondale Mills, Ala.	—	1	28
(Par. \$5)	—	28	32
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	—	—	120
Beaumont Mfg. Co. 7%	—	71	80
pfd.	—	—	—

Belton Mills (Par. \$25)	—	9	12
Belton Mills, pfd.	3 1/2	48	—
Bibb Mfg. Co.	4	82	86
Brandon Corp., A	—	39	44
Brandon Corp., B	—	7	10
Brandon Corp., pfd.	7 1/2	90	95
Calhoun Mills	4	40	50
Chadwick-Hos. Co. (Par. \$25)	—	1	10
Chiquola Mfg. Co.	10	105	120
Chiquola Mfg. Co., pfd.	6	74	78
Clifton Mfg. Co.	8	80	86
Columbus Mfg. Co.	—	50	60
Cowpens Mills	—	20	25
D. E. Converse Co.	5	60	—
Dallas Mfg. Co.	—	—	26
Darlington Mfg. Co.	—	3	7
Drayton Mills	—	10	—
Duncan Mills	1	115	130
Duncan Mills, pfd.	7	97	101
Eagle & Phenix Mills	—	45	55
Easley Cotton Mills, pfd.	—	20	30
Enterprise Mfg. Co.	—	40	50
Fairforest Finishing Co., Serial Notes	6 1/2	90	100
Florence Mills	4	40	50
Florence Mills, pfd.	7	85	95
Gaffney Mfg. Co. (Par. \$50)	—	20	23
Gainesville Cotton Mills	—	43	—
Greenwood Mills	6	70	85
Gossett Mills	5	45	51
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	—	50	65
Grendel Mills, pfd. (Par. \$20)	—	13	15
Hamrick Mills	—	40	50
Hartsville Cotton Mills	6*	70	—
Industrial Cotton Mills Co., pfd.	7	60	63
Inman Mills	6	60	—
Inman Mills, pfd.	7	80	—
Judson Mills, A pfd.	7 1/2	70	—
Judson Mills, B pfd.	—	55	—
King, John P., Mfg. Co.	—	50	60
Laurens Cotton Mills	4	50	60
Limestone Cotton Mills	—	40	50
Lydia Cotton Mills, Serial Notes	7	85	90
Marion Mfg. Co.	6	70	80
Marlboro Mills (Par. \$20)	—	12	14
Mills Mill, pfd.	—	65	75
Molloy Mfg. Co., pfd.	7	82	87
Monarch Mills	6	64	72
Musgrove Cotton Mills	—	12	16
Newberry Cotton Mills	6	60	70
Norris Cotton Mills	4	25	—
Orr Cotton Mills	—	35	—
Orr Cotton Mills, pfd.	7 1/2	77	83
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	—	29	37
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	64	70
Pickens Cotton Mills	8	80	90
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	8	105	110
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	—	21	26
Riverside and Dan River Mills, 6% pfd.	—	72	76
Riverside and Dan River Mills, 6% pfd.	—	72	77
Saxon Mills	—	18	22
Sibley Mfg. Co.	—	20	30
Southern Bleachery & Print Works	—	20	21
Southern Bleachery & Print Works, pfd.	7	87	90
Southern Bleachery, Serial Notes	7	99	101
Southern Franklin Process (No Par)	—	—	10
Southern Franklin Process, pfd.	7	95	100
Southern Worsted Corp., pfd.	—	40	50
Spartan Mills	8	90	—
Spencer Corp., Serial Notes	—	—	60
Union-Buffer Mills (Par. \$10)	—	8	10
Union-Buffer Mills, 1st pfd.	1 1/2	80	85
Union-Buffer Mills, 2nd pfd.	—	24	27
Victor-Monaghan Co. (Ex. Div.)	6	66	68
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	7	105	—
Wallace Mfg. Co.	—	55	60
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	—	55	65
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	75	80
Wellington Mills (No Par)	—	7	—
Wellington Mills, pfd.	6	67	—
Woodside Cotton Mills Co., pfd.	—	10	13
Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds	—	—	—
Clinchfield Coal Corp.	—	—	5
Clinchfield Coal Corp., pfd.	—	28	35
Piedmont & Northern Southeastern Express Co.	3	40	43
Taylor-Colquitt Co. (No Par)	5	60	70
Taylor-Colquitt Co., pfd.	1	20	23
Taylor-Colquitt Co., pfd.	7	96	—

*Plus extra.
†Plus back dividends.



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

HANNAH-PICKETT MILLS BUILD FORTY NICE HOUSES, REMODEL AND REPAINT OLD ONES—OTHER IMPROVEMENTS MADE—MILLS RUNNING FULL TIME.

The writer has been going to Rockingham for more than twenty years, and has never before seen people so prosperous and happy as at present. Hannah-Pickett Mills are running full time—two shifts.

These mills were intended to run only one shift, and now haven't enough house room. With forty new houses, and houses on the old Midway and Great Falls villages rented, there is still a scarcity of room. More than 1,300 are employed in the two mills—931 at No. 1, and around 400 at No. 2.

The NRA is observed strictly, and the manufacturers are as proud of results as are the employees.

No. 1 mill office has been remodeled. Robert L. Cole, treasurer, has transferred his office from No. 2 to No. 1. At No. 2, a nice store building and office combined is going up. A new storage room and warehouse have been completed. A raw stock dye tub, Bunchless cleaning system, and pick counters added to the looms at both plants, are among the improvements.

Hundreds of trees—maple and water oaks—have been set out in these villages, and at No. 2 they will show up beautifully this year in the big mill yard, which is nicely fenced in.

Robert L. Cole is a very young man, but with great executive ability. And oh, girls, he is single, handsome and a real prize for somebody. Wonder who will be the lucky winner?

I. N. Dunn, superintendent Mill No. 1, has made many friends since going to Rockingham. The writer has known him for twenty years, and feels sure that he will make good anywhere. Besides, he has a splendid assistant—J. W. Patterson—a very pleasant man.

This mill is exceptionally clean—surprisingly so for such a large mill, and everything in it right up to date. We began our work in the spinning room, and in that one department, secured thirty-five subscriptions for the best and only weekly textile publication in the South.

Ira Hite, overseer spinning, has long been with the Coles, having been a doffer boy for Mr. W. B. Cole when he was a superintendent at Steel's Mill. In fact, there are loyal people with these mills who have many years service records. Mr. Hite's departments cover a lot of territory, but the best of order prevailed everywhere.

Among those in our big family of readers are the fol-

lowing: Ira Hite, overseer; J. M. Russell, Walter Player, R. H. Gibson, Oliver Williams, E. D. Grant, Belvin Robinson, Carl Melton, Glenn Long, Charlie Walker, C. F. Quick, Clinton Lambert, John Hughes, H. R. Buchanan, Maxie Hinson, Jesse Harrelson, Ira Ward, Dewey Harrington, Herman Wiggins, John A. Johnson, Hubert Thigpen, James Smith, R. M. Fowler, Grady Kirkland, Harvey Durden, J. B. Camp, David Reeves, F. A. Newton, Edgar Martin, Raymond Love and Howard McCollum, section men, and other live wires.

A. M. Rhye, W. T. McDuffie, J. W. Wilson and J. R. Patterson, second hands. Mr. McDuffie wants someone to write experiences on Automatic Spoolers. That is one department where people are truly experts. They have to keep up with those spoolers.

W. L. Thompson is overseer carding; —. —. Evans and J. C. Wilkie, second hands. They were all busy installing one-process pickers; a new gyrator has also been added to the equipment.

B. W. Outlaw, overseer weaving, was recently promoted from second hand when the former weaver, Tom O'Shields, resigned. Mr. Dunn did not go outside to fill the vacancy, which was a big mark in his favor.

Mr. Outlaw is making good, too. Dewey Cox and J. R. Thrower are second hands. John Kanipe, L. E. Brown, Jesse Swink, J. J. Millen, C. C. Millen, Robert B. Wilson, Harvey Jones, Hugh Carpenter, are among the section men and smash hands who read our paper.

J. W. M. Jenkins has been overseer the cloth room at Mill No. 1 for ten years or more. He has so many pretty girls in his department that he can't get old. He says he just won't have ugly ones, and truly many of them could win prizes in a beauty show.

H. L. Rogers, master mechanic, has a well furnished shop, and is said to be a wizard, accomplishing the almost impossible. Ben T. Lineberger, electrician, is another "live wire" that comes in for much praise. All the key men in this plant read our paper.

HANNAH-PICKETT No. 2

M. T. Poovey, superintendent, is a man who puts his whole heart and soul into his work. Not only in the manufacture of cloth, but in building up the community in every way, Mr. Poovey can be depended upon to be on hand and to lend his influence for good. He is another good friend whom we have known for years, and have known nothing but good of him. John C. Adams is assistant superintendent.

B. F. McClure, overseer carding, is very much on the job, and has fine assistants in W. L. Huneycutt and E. R. Gables; D. B. Tew is card grinder. A. M. Hastings, overseer spinning, is minus a leg, but gets there just the same.

K. McLean is overseer weaving; W. D. Allen, J. F. Sellers and Walton Brigman are progressive loom fixers; S. L. Green, formerly of Dillon, is overseer carding and spinning, second shift.

James Poplin is overseer the cloth room; W. A. Farlow, overseer dyeing, and John Edwards, master mechanic.

ENTWISTLE MFG. CO.—THREE MILLS IN THIS GROUP AND GOING NICELY

It is always a treat to visit these mills where such friendly officials preside, and where all the overseers are as fine and courteous as can be found anywhere.

This company hasn't been doing anything special in the way of building or adding to equipment recently—probably because there was little to do in the way of improvements. One big thing is under way, with both the Hannah-Pickett and Entwistle Mills taking part. That is the building of a big ball park which is to be first-class in every detail.

The park will be fenced in, a grand stand to seat immense crowds will be built, and everything on par with the other assets of these progressive mills. The best community spirit prevails in the entire section, and people are happier than the writer has ever seen them. They know that the blessings they are now enjoying are not the result of labor unions, and they have no dues to pay. They would probably escort trouble breeders out of their community, and order them to stay out.

Mr. W. H. Entwistle, vice-president and general manager, is a man of deep understanding and broad sympathies. He is as pleased as can be with the new order which allows better wages for his employees, and frankly admits it. Under the old way, competition made things hard for manufacturers as well as operatives.

MR. HEYWARD ENTERTAINS

R. C. Heyward, superintendent, entertained around 20 of his friends in his home recently, among whom were officials and overseers of Entwistle, Mr. W. B. Cole and others from Hannah-Pickett Mills, business men of the city, the sheriff and his opponent in the coming election. One of the guests told us about it, and said it was truly an enjoyable affair. Refreshments were served.

C. I. Wrape, overseer carding, is in fine form, also his second hand, W. S. Morgan, and O. D. Pratt, card grinder. On second shift, M. L. Wrape, worthy son of the overseer, is in charge; L. J. Rivenback, B. T. Parker, W. M. Jacobs, A. Z. Caulder and K. I. Jacobs are card grinders and section men.

W. W. Harris, overseer spinning, is right on the job; D. A. Williams is second hand; F. D. Huggins, W. M. Mullis, C. D. Holmes and H. T. Thompson, section men, and R. T. Gibson, overhauler. Everything nice and clean.

W. W. Harris, Jr., is overseer spinning on second shift. He is the son of the above overseer, is a Clemson College boy, and says he's going to get his dad's job some day. Dad said: "O. K., son—then you'll have my bills to pay!" J. W. Roberts, Bud Bess, F. A. Arnett and Aub. Offord are earnest young section men. Truly this spinning room bunch is nice.

A band regulation device was being installed, giving a uniform tension, and saving a lot in power.

G. C. Heyward, son of the superintendent, is overseer weaving; G. W. Roland, second hand; A. V. Barrington, N. B. Baker, N. B. Cockmon, T. C. McIver and H. D. Freeman are progressive loom fixers; C. C. Swails, tying-in man; L. E. Hollar, overseer cloth room.

(If Mr. Hollar had not signed on the dotted line, Oh

boy! we would have fixed him in this write-up! Now we'll say he is O. K.)

J. G. Brown is in charge of weaving on second shift; H. M. McBride, R. F. Self, R. A. Buckles, Thaddis Freeman, H. R. Freeman, C. M. Baldwin and J. E. Wix are loom fixers, and they read and keep posted on textiles. A fine bunch of men all the way through.

John Gay, master mechanic, is small in size but big in experience and efficiency. C. S. Smith is assistant machinist; H. R. Burris is machinist on second shift.

AT ENTWISTLE No. 2

We found this nice mill partly stopped off for some reason; certainly not for lack of orders, for the goods are lovely and irresistible gingham. (I know, 'cause I had on a dress from here when Uncle Hamp popped the question!)

This mill is for the Textile Bulletin one hundred per cent among the overseers and others for which we truly thank the genial superintendent, J. M. Currie.

P. A. Calvert is overseer carding; P. L. Dawkins, overseer spinning; C. J. Waldrop, overseer weaving, with A. J. Morse and K. M. McInnis, second hands; A. S. Dawkins and E. N. Sewell, loom fixers; J. R. Ephland, overseer the cloth room.

J. C. McNeil is overseer dyeing; C. G. Williams, master mechanic.

BURLINGTON, N. C.

THE HOME OF VARIOUS TEXTILE INDUSTRIES—YARNS, HOSIERY, OUTINGS, RAYON AND SILK DRESS GOODS, DRAPERIES, MERCERIZING, BLEACHING AND FINISHING PLANTS.

Some day soon we hope to give Burlington a write-up worthy of that live and progressive town. Gaston County has the distinction of being the greatest carded yarn section of the South, while Burlington, or Alamance County, is famed for its many and varied textile industries.

Burlington Mills Company embraces around twenty-two cotton mills. J. Spencer Love is president; W. J. Carter, M. B. Smith, Jr., and T. H. Burkhardt are vice-presidents; C. H. Ginger, buyer; E. H. Wilkins, secretary; R. M. Reid, treasurer.

There are a number of fine superintendents; at this time we cannot give their names, but later hope to get the complete line-up. Mr. J. C. Cowan, Jr., of the Rayon Fabrics Corporation, at Ossipee, seven miles from Burlington, gave the writer a letter of introduction to Lexington Silk Mills, at Lexington, N. C.—one of the Burlington Mills Company, where he is general superintendent, and we enjoyed a visit there. The superintendent, Mr. Spencer, and his overseers are all progressive young men and exceedingly pleasant and courteous.

There is more business going on around Burlington than any town we know, and the prosperity of this community is due to the keen foresight and business ability of such men as J. Spencer Love, Lynn B. Williamson, Lawrence Holt and sons, and others, who have given employment to thousands.

Besides being a business town, this is a friendly town. There is a homey atmosphere everywhere, especially in the hotels and restaurants. One is made to feel that he or she is really cared for sincerely, and not just because of the money involved. Grady Cole has been asking "Where the best eats are to be found." Uncle Hamp and I say that the best bread we've seen was at Burlington—and the other food was just fine.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

COTTON MILL

For Sale at 10% of Cost

8500 Spindles
260 Looms
360 H.P. New Diesel Engine
Brick Buildings
Good Tenant Houses
Low Taxes—Good Location
A Bargain
For further information communi-
cate G. P. W., care Textile Bulletin.

We Want to Buy Textile Mill
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Nos. 3s up to 120s. Strictly sober, very
best of references. Call for interview
my expense. Address S. D. G., Box 558,
Graham, N. C.

World Cotton Use for Year Increased 10%

Washington.—World cotton con-
sumption by mills totalled 24,969,000
running bales during the 12 months
ended January 31, 1934, as compar-
ed with 22,676,000 bales during the
preceding year, or an increase of 10
per cent, according to the Bureau of
Agricultural Economics. Consump-
tion of American cotton during the
12 months ended January 31, 1934,
was 14,338,000 bales, against 13,051,-
000 bales the preceding year, also an
increase of 10 per cent.

Most of the increase in world con-
sumption was in the first six months
of the year, when consumption was
12,450,000 bales against 10,794,000

bales in the corresponding period the
preceding year, according to reports
from the International Federation.
In the last six months, world con-
sumption was 12,519,000 bales
against 11,882,000 bales in the cor-
responding period the preceding year.
Consumption of American cotton in
the first six months of last year was
7,320,000 bales against 6,204,000
bales in the corresponding period of
the preceding year, and in the last
six months 7,018,000 bales against
6,847,000 bales.

Smaller world consumption of
American cotton during the last six
months, compared to the first six
months of the year, is accounted for
by reducing consumption in the Unit-
ed States following the upsurge stim-
ulated in the first six months by
speculative demand, prespective in-
crease in manufacturing costs, and
improving economic conditions.

World consumption of cotton other
than American, Indian and Egyptian
during the six months ended January
31st was 2,607,000 running bales, or
about 100,000 bales more than in
either of the two preceding six
months periods, and the largest since
the first half of 1929-1930.

The increase is attributed to larger
consumption of domestically produc-
ed cotton in China and Russia.

Consumption of Indian cotton, re-
ported at 2,353,000 bales in the last
six months, was the largest for any
six months period since the first half
of 1931-1932. Consumption of Egy-
ptian cotton, at 541,000 running bales,
increased 14 per cent over that in the
preceding six months period, and 17
per cent over the corresponding pe-
riod last season.

The increase in world consumption
of Egyptian cotton in the last six
months is attributed in part to the
increase in cotton mill activity in
most parts of the world, the favora-
ble price relations between Egyptian
and American cotton, and in part to
the change in the cotton policy of the
Egyptian Government. During the
past year or more the Egyptian Gov-
ernment has been making special ef-
forts to encourage foreign countries
to buy more Egyptian cotton.

World mill stocks of cotton on
February 1st are reported at 5,216,-
000 bales compared with 4,542,000
bales on that date last year, and are
reported to be the second largest
stocks for that date within statistical
record. Of the total, 2,833,000 bales
of American cotton were in world
mill stocks on February 1st and this
represented the largest accumulation
for that date since 1929, says the
bureau.

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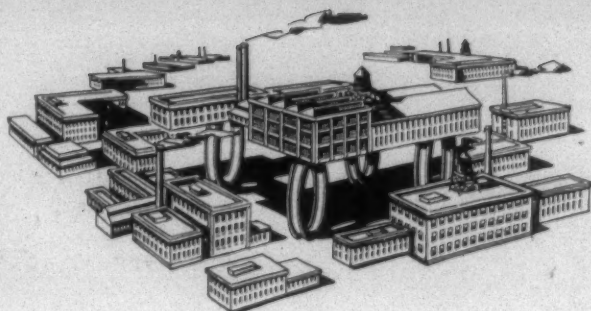


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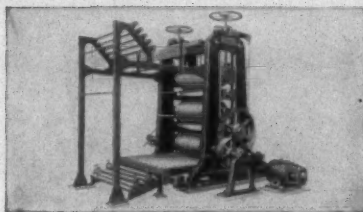
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In The

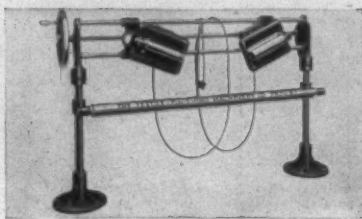
Textile Bulletin

Read in Nearly All Textile Mills in the South

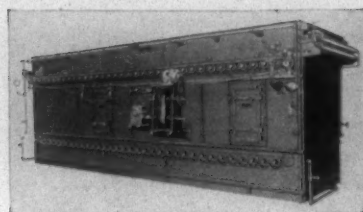
Textile REVIEWS "1933"



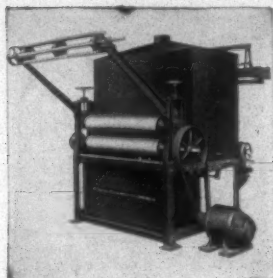
Five-Roll Chasing Calendar
with Roller Bearings



Electric Guiders on floor
stands



New Type Ager



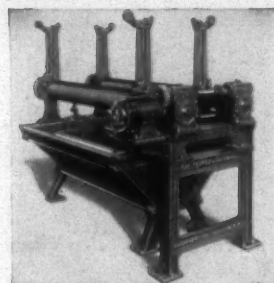
Vertical Type Two-Burner
Gas Singer

The Equipment illustrated represents a limited number of the many Modernized and Improved Machines Textile sold to the trade during the past year of 1933.

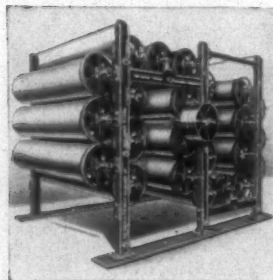
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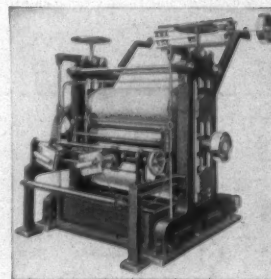
We will be glad to furnish detailed information relative to the illustrated or any other machines of our manufacture.



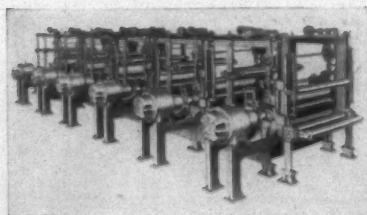
New Type Dye Jig



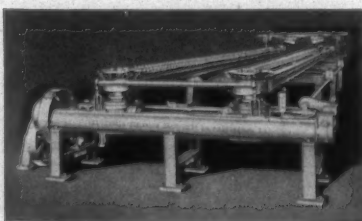
Twenty-four Cylinder
Upright Dryer



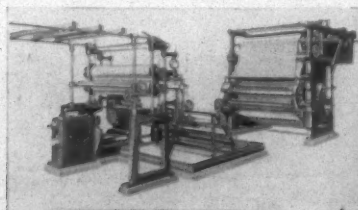
Three-Roll Water Mangle
with Roller Bearings



Six Compartment Open Soaper



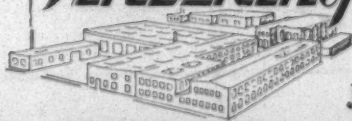
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